

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1932

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ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 23, 1932.

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POPE BENEDICT XV.

The Roman Catholic church mourns the loss not merely of a great religious leader, but of a statesman whose grasp of world affairs was remarkable, and whose gifts as a diplomat were recognized in every capital in Europe and America. It was his fate to occupy the papal throne during a terrible war which saw Catholic nations arrayed against Catholic nations, and all the world in torment. Forces no human agency could control were at work, changing the world and bringing in a new era for mankind. The church was unable to prevent the war, and equally powerless to bring it to a close until the aggressor had been brought to his knees. Pope Benedict deplored the conflict and sought to end it. He condemned the atrocities which marked the course of German war policy. When the war was over he entered a plea for oppressed nationalities and heartily favored the League of Nations. During and after the war his activities as a diplomat have been described as world-wide, and the Vatican attained a new eminence in international affairs. He labored to make the relations between the Vatican and the government of Italy more friendly, and lived to see relations with France restored to a more cordial basis. Important diplomatic correspondence with the president of the United States was a feature of his war-time policy. He kept himself fully informed concerning the trend of opinion and the state of affairs in all countries, and never lost an opportunity to promote the cause of peace and add to the power and prestige of the church. A man of extremely simple habits, he was a devoted worker, his sole purpose being to make the Roman Catholic church a greater power in the secular as well as the religious world. All his instincts were charitable, and many stories are told of his beneficence to the poor. A genuine friend of the workers, he was everywhere promoting in his hostility to Communism, against which there is no greater bulwark in Europe than the Church of Rome. A lonely and sorrowful figure, weighed down with tremendous responsibilities, during a period when great numbers of people in their agony of soul cried out that a God of love would not permit such horrors, Pope Benedict held aloft the torch of faith, and came through the time of supreme trial strong and secure in the love and devotion of his people, and the respect of the non-Catholic world. The news of his fatal illness came as a great surprise, for he was not an old man. Short as was his occupancy of the papal throne, history will award him a high place among the men who have guided the destinies of the Roman Catholic church through the centuries past. We are told that he wept when he was elected by the Sacred College, and would have preferred to humbler life, but none of his predecessors ever threw himself more earnestly and devotedly into the work or attained greater eminence in so short a period.

Mr. Hoover says that a strike in the bituminous coal fields of the United States on May 1 seems to be inevitable. If the strike occurs it will come at a time when an exceptionally large supply of coal is above ground, and foreign demand very small. To that extent it will favor the operators and not the men. The fight, if it comes, will be waged by the operators for the open shop, which has made large gains in the United States during the last year. It is claimed by the coal operators that thirty per cent of the bituminous mines are now non-union. Meanwhile Mr. Gompers is greatly disturbed by a union movement that is independent of the American Federation of Labor. It will be most unfortunate, at a time when the country is hoping there will be a revival of industry, if it should be plunged into a struggle between labor and capital. While the union coal workers say they will strike against a reduction in wages, the companies would make it a fight for the open shop.

Of the news and articles in today's issue, the Times would earnestly advise all to read the synopsis of a sermon delivered by Rev. Canon Armstrong of Trinity Church. In it he deals with the home life that was in other years, and compares it with conditions of today. It is a practical exposition of modern life and a powerful appeal for elevation to better things. None who read it but will be better for the reading. If only the lesson he teaches should sink into the hearts of all and bring the results sought for this city would be wonderfully benefited.

A long life that was filled with good works ended with the passing of Mrs. John V. Ellis. Not merely as an exemplary wife and mother, revered and loved in the family circle, but as a woman whose sympathy went out to all who were in suffering or need, she rendered noble service to the community. The memory of that unselfish service and the knowledge of the universal esteem in which their mother was held, cannot be other than consolatory to the bereaved sons and daughters, whose grief at their loss is in some part shared by all their fellow citizens.

VISCOUNT BRYCE

Statesman, diplomat, traveller and author, Viscount Bryce lived to a great age and had attained great distinction abroad as well as at home. He was particularly well known and held in high esteem in the United States, where his book, *The American Commonwealth*, was widely read and where his labors as an ambassador did much to draw the United States and Britain more closely together during a period when other influences seeking the very opposite were perniciously active. The career of Viscount Bryce was one of distinction from his early manhood. Scarcely does the profound scholar combine with scholarship such qualities as a statesman and diplomat as he was combined in him. His wide travels and his close study of world conditions wherever he went added constantly to the store of knowledge which made his services in any public capacity of so much value, and everywhere his name was honored and his views received with respect and earnest consideration. His life embraced a period of world history which saw remarkable changes and a wonderful growth of the democracy which fascinated him and furnished so much material for his gifted pen. The greatest tribute that could be paid to him was the trust imposed in him by the British government many times when great talents and superior wisdom were required to deal with matters of the gravest import to Britain and the world. Especially will Viscount Bryce be remembered on this side of the Atlantic for his labors in behalf of a close union of the English speaking race.

The Quebec government must again amend its liquor law, despite all the praise heaped upon that measure. The law provides that taverns may be authorized to sell beer from 8 a.m. till 10 p.m. We are told that abuse of all kinds has resulted from this system, and it must be stopped. The government will give the liquor commission control of beer as well as wines and hard liquors. A special Quebec despatch to the Toronto Globe says: "The wise of the Quebec Liquor Commissioners and the personal feelings of Premier Taschereau are upheld by the members of the Quebec Legislature at a caucus to be held next Wednesday there will be no taverns in the province of Quebec after May 1. Already some five hundred applications for licenses are before the commission. These will be rejected, the Globe was officially informed this evening."

The Unionists of the south and west of Ireland will support the new government of the Irish Free State, and it is now said that Ulster is well-disposed, although there is no immediate prospect of its coming into a union with the south. At the same time those who would block the way to a peaceful solution of Ireland's problems will doubtless find themselves less and less an influence in the country's affairs. Michael Collins and Sir James Craig are said to have arrived at an agreement which will make the relations between north and south much more cordial.

Petitions that are being circulated and very numerous signed in favor of distribution of the hydro-electric energy are an additional proof that the people are very much interested and deeply in earnest in regard to the policy to be pursued by the city. The feeling that the people should get the full benefit of the new system grows steadily, and they will want to be shown before they consent to any arrangement with the power company affecting the city's interests for years to come.

The riding and boating of stores at New Brunswick, near Glace Bay, accompanied by attacks on the police, is a new development in these usually law-abiding provinces. If the authorities fail to take prompt action that brand of lawlessness will have a tendency to grow, in a time when there is widespread unemployment.

It is significant that politics and religion are barred from the world conference of the Irish race which opened in Paris today.

ANDREW G. SMITH.

The death of Andrew G. Smith occurred suddenly yesterday of heart disease. He was sixty-six years of age, and was born on December 7, 1865. He was a life-long resident of St. John, and was an engraver and goldsmith. He met with an accident fifteen years ago, which kept him from his work for some time. He is survived by three sons, J. Moulton of Vancouver, William V. of Victoria, and A. Chester of Yarmouth; two daughters, Mrs. J. Morse Hatt of Vancouver and Mrs. G. W. Donaldson of this city; and one brother, William H. of 49 Winter street. The funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon from the residence of Mrs. Donaldson, 44 Durham street. Many friends will be sorry to learn of his death.

IS VERY ILL.

Friends of W. L. McDiarmid, principal of the Albert school, West St. John, will be sorry to learn that his condition this afternoon was considered very grave. He has been ill since last June.

THE SMELL OF LEAVES.

(J. Lewis Milligan, in The Graphic)
The smell of leaves—ah! how it bears me back Over the years to early autumn days. When as a boy I revelled 'mid the wreck, And kicked the dancing elves along the way! Where every season has its fitting joy, None comes amiss in childhood's Eden clime. Spring rules supreme the bosom of a boy. The seasons are a song in perfect rhyme.

The passing summer brings no sad complaining, Life has a magic and exhaustless store. No counting of the seasons yet remaining. He scorned the past and grasps the prize before. O leaves of life around my pathway falling! O boyhood dreams, for every calling, calling!

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

"I don't know what's the matter with my furnace, it doesn't heat the house at all." "Does it draw all right?" "I should say it does. It draws about a third of my salary every week."

Some men are born controversialists. Archdeacon Whalley was one and he cheerfully admitted it. "One cannot argue with you," said an exasperated friend to him one day, "for you will never admit one's premises. I don't believe you would admit without argument that two and two make four?" "Certainly not," replied the Archdeacon. "For instance, they might make 22."

Her Father—Can you support my daughter on the title to which she has been accustomed? Cheeky Sister—In better style, I think I can get one of you than she did—Boston Transcript.

Many a man gets a good recommendation because his former employer is willing to strain the truth to get rid of him.

FIVE CONVICTS GET THE LASH

Corporal Punishment Inflicted in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

(Montreal Gazette.)
Five convicts were lashed with the cat-o-nine-tails in the special punishment room at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary yesterday afternoon, four of them receiving the half of their corporal punishment sentence, the fifth suffering his total quantum of lashes. Altogether thirty-nine strokes were inflicted. Officers of the penitentiary, and the medical officer, witnessed the lashings. Lieutenant de la Bruere, Circuit Judge of St. Vincent de Paul, stating that everything had proceeded like clockwork, not one of the prisoners having fainted under the punishment.

The convicts were Albert Slade, Sam Kerendempter, J. S. Swan, and A. Beauchamp, all convicted for robbery with violence, and recently sentenced by Chief Judge Decarie in the Court of Special Sessions to various terms in the penitentiary and the lash.

At 2:30 p.m. the cat of nine tails fell across the naked back of Albert Slade, bank robber and hold-up man. He received seven strokes yesterday, and will receive another seven before he completes his term of seven years in the penitentiary.

Sam Kerendempter, sentenced on June 5 last, to two years in the penitentiary and ten lashes, received the first part of the corporal punishment after Dewitt had been lashed. The fourth to feel the lash was Swan, the only man to receive his full quantum of lashes. He received five strokes and fell across his back. He was sentenced by Judge Decarie on December 29 to two years in the penitentiary and ten lashes.

Dr. L. Robert, penitentiary medical officer, attended each case. Other officials present were: Lieut.-Col. de la B. Girouard, warden, and A. FitzGibbon, Deputy warden.

The fourth convict to be lashed was Beauchamp, who attempted a hold-up in Outremont recently. He was sentenced on December 29 to seven years in the penitentiary and to receive fourteen strokes, seven at the beginning and seven at the end of his term.

This is the first time that the actual news of punishment by the lash has ever been allowed to be given to the press. It was on instructions from the Department of Justice that publicity was given. The press, however, was not invited to send representatives to the penitentiary. Chief Judge Decarie has declared from the bench that every man convicted of robbery with violence will be punished with the lash.

The Unemployed.

La Patrie: "The situation created by unemployment is exceedingly serious, and it is imperative that whoever addresses assemblies of men who are out of work shall carefully weigh their words, and act with prudence and circumspection. Appeals to prejudice and passion, vituperation directed against the strong and powerful, will in no way relieve the present distress. To the evil of unemployment, capitalists and banks, will avail nothing. Leaders of organized labor, who, by their habits, have become used to profit by periods of unemployment such as we are suffering today, to expound their destructive theories, it is by unity and goodwill and fraternity that we shall succeed in vanquishing present difficulties. Let all those who are able to do so, give a helping hand to men who are out of work. This applies not only to governments, municipalities, manufacturers, contractors and employers generally, but likewise to individuals."

MODERATE MEN NEEDED TO LEAD

Premier Drury of Ontario Says Practical Men are Required in Social Work.

At a meeting of the Men's Association of St. Giles' church, Hamilton, last week, the work and aims of the Social Service Council of Ontario, and Rev. Dr. Drury, honorary president of the Social Service Council of Ontario, and Rev. Dr. G. C. Pidgeon of Bloor street Presbyterian church, Toronto, president of the Ontario Council. The meeting was attended by representatives of all churches in the city, including the Roman Catholic, and it was explained that the aim was to have a Social Service Council in this city representing all creeds to carry on this work.

Dr. Pidgeon outlined the functions of the Social Service Council and told of some of its accomplishments. The great object was to get representative men from all the classes in the community. The trouble with volunteer organizations was that men who felt strongly on a certain subject stepped to the front, and they were led by extremists, whereas it was desired in this work to have men chosen whose views were moderate, but steadfast.

As an illustration of one reform that had been brought about, he said the lash had been added to the punishment for white slavery, and as a result of it there had been a great decrease in this traffic. It was work of this kind that the Social Service Council was endeavoring to do.

Government's Scope Limited.
Premier Drury said the work appealed to him as a moderate and efficient expression of a basic principle of Christianity—the caring for one's neighbor. The great problem of a human being where he could develop normally in the community. There was a school of thought, which fortunately was not large, which in effect said, "Let George do it," or, in other words, the government. Government was very finite, and their activities were very small compared with those of a community. Individualism had been brought about, and it was not the duty of the government to provide wages, houses, and perhaps even domestic help. "If you extend government activities too far it will topple over with the weight of its peripetals," he said.

There was only one basis of progress, that was through what Christianity stood for. It was necessary to prepare the public mind for advanced legislation. The great problem of a government was to get the people to let it do what it ought to do for their welfare. The Social Service Council would do a great amount of good in preparing and guiding the people.

Premier Drury touched on the liquor question as an illustration of what could be done through educational methods. He had lived long enough to know that in the open bar, there was total prohibition, which, while not perfect, was a great blessing.

Glad of Constructive Work.
The Social Service Council could not hope to provide a cure-all, and should not try to. There were too many local things, but something constructive was needed, and he was pleased to see the constructive element growing in its work. He was not a pessimist, and he was being better, but he could make better things by teaching them to think better thoughts. He was opposed to burlap, because it could end in impotence. There must be a community of interest, and this was what the Social Service Council was aiming to get.

Montreal Sales Manager Says Crazy Styles are Responsible for High Values—The Retailer's Position.

(Montreal Gazette.)
"Prices of shoes will never be lowered while women insist upon wearing the crazy styles which are the fashion at the present time," thus declared P. D. Goss, sales manager of the Tremblay Shoe Manufacturing Co., in an address which he delivered to members of the Local Council of Women at their meeting held yesterday in the Y. W. C. A. on Dorchester street. "The various styles," he said, "which are being worn now change more or less overnight, so that it is obvious that if the retailer is to make any profit at all he is obliged to charge high prices on the first demand. The continual introduction of a new style of footwear is constantly leaving the retailers with large stocks of shoes for which there is no demand, owing to some new style becoming the fashion."

The meeting yesterday was held under the slogan "Canadian Goods For Canadian People" and Mr. Dole stated that Canadian women are not very patriotic when they purchase goods, so many were under the delusion that Canadian goods were inferior to those of foreign manufacture. The speaker gave an example of how some leather was stamped, as being prepared in the U. S. A., and was offered to a customer, together with the leather which went on the market as Canadian. The customer would not think of buying the Canadian leather, and although both pieces were made in America.

"The Canadian goods are just as good as those which can be bought elsewhere, and you are always informed that English goods are the best in the world. That is true. If you go anywhere in America you see notices advertising English goods. Go into any of the stores on Fifth avenue and ask for an article and they will say, 'Yes, we have some real English ones.' British superiority has been founded on honest goods, and if Canadian goods are handled likewise there is no reason why we should not equal the quality of any goods in the world."

Uses For Stale Ends of Bread.
In spite of all our care, stale bread does collect. Of course, there are lots of ways in which to use ends of loaves. A delicious dessert which comes to us from Sweden is prepared by cutting stale bread in one-quarter inch slices. Butter the bread and arrange it in a bowl with the buttered side down so that the bowl is completely lined. Fill the centre with apple sauce, well sweetened and seasoned with cinnamon. Lay slices of buttered bread on the top and bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes. When done the pudding should come out of the bowl in a mould. It will be browned a delicate shade and is very good. It can be served with cream or with hard sauce.

Bread can be broken into small pieces and placed in the oven to brown. Hot milk in which salt and butter have been dissolved can be poured over these pieces. This makes a milk toast which has flavor and character and will be a variety from the regulation milk toast. It in the oven with a roast of beef or pork?

Prepare the crumbs, and salt pepper, celery, onion, and melted butter to taste. Place in a deep pan and bake basting occasionally with the meat drippings. This makes a good addition to the Sunday dinner and is little trouble and it will give you a satisfied feeling when on Monday you can start the week fresh as far as the bread box is concerned.

When a Bean Pot is cold it should not be placed immediately on the hot part of the stove. It is safer to put it at first on the shelf at the back and to move it forward a little at a time as it heats.

Baking the beans in the oven gives the pot a better chance, as in that case the sides are heated as well as the bottom.

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